

Daily Session Yeoman.

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Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the Yeoman will please give in their orders the day before.

The Invidious War upon Gov. Magoffin.
The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal attempts to impeach the Governor's conduct in the following language:

"With all this, I should still feel confident, if I had not found that good personal friends of Gov. Magoffin are losing all confidence in him. There are complaints, well-founded, that companies of the State Guard, organized when the Militia bill was first passed, cannot obtain the requisite arms, while companies formed to-day under auspices of loud-mouthed secessionists obtain them on the first requisition. I find, too, that there is a determined stand to be taken against furnishing the Home Guard with the means of defense, and an apology for such conduct is, that it will produce a conflict between them and the State Guard, and inaugurate civil war. How can that be if the latter are loyal?"

And again.
"The whole policy of the Governor, and the whole tone of his message entirely ignore peace, but look to precipitation. This is now so deeply impressed upon the public mind that it is freely asserted that no loyal citizens, or companies of citizens, can obtain arms from him in future, and that the State should bankrupt itself for the next century to meet the present exigencies, and provide arms, no requisition will be filled unless the Governor knows the political sympathies of the men who are to command the companies. This is lamentably true."

Now here are four substantial accusations against the Governor, neither of which will stand the test of scrutiny, viz: 1. That he refuses to furnish arms to the companies first raised under the State Guard organization but promptly furnishes arms to companies lately formed under auspices of loud-mouthed secessionists; 2. That there is a determined stand against furnishing the Home Guards; 3. That the whole policy of the Governor and the whole tone of his message ignore peace and look to precipitation; and 4. That no requisition for arms will be filled unless the Governor knows the political sympathies of the men who are to command the companies.

To all which we reply:
That the Governor has never refused to furnish arms, on legal requisition therefor, to any company organized, early or late, under the law. He has never made any distinction between any companies, first or last, or at any time formed, organized under the law. His whole conduct has been strictly obedient to law. He has never issued any arms, upon any requisition, except upon the prior approval of the Inspector General, whose approval is required by law; and he has never refused to issue arms recommended by the Inspector General. The intimation that he has issued arms to companies lately formed because they were formed under the auspices of secessionists, is a calumnious insinuation, utterly unfounded. Neither the Governor nor Inspector General has ever inquired as to the politics of any company applying for arms.

If the accusation "that there is a determined stand to be taken against furnishing the Home Guards with the means of defense," be meant as (not its terms but its connection imply), an imputation upon the Governor's past conduct, its injustice will be easily shown. Neither the Governor nor any official authority can know the existence of the Home Guards, a mere voluntary association of citizens, without legal existence, and of course entitled to no legal recognition. Could the Governor lawfully issue arms to them? Who will dare say that? Nobody assails the patriotic fidelity of the Home Guards; but until they are incorporated by law into our military system, the Governor can no more legally give them arms than he could arm the Knights of the Golden Circle or any other voluntary associations unknown to the law. Let the Legislature incorporate the Home Guards into the organized militia of the State, and the Governor will as readily grant them arms as he has granted them to the State Guards.

The policy of the Governor and the tone of his message speak for themselves. If disinterested partisans, under the dominion of remorseless prejudice, who can never see merit outside of their own associations, cannot or will not understand the Governor's policy and tone, and will persist in misrepresentations founded on misconceptions, that is a misfortune, indeed; but a misfortune which in the end will be more detrimental to the political reputation and influence of the victims of such prejudice, in the end, than to the Governor. This charge against the Governor is happily refuted by every official act of his term, and many of those acts are known to the public already, and none of them, as yet unknown to the public, will be found inconsistent, when they, too, shall become known. We shall take an early occasion to group some of the acts of his Excellency into one view—his former messages, his public speeches—his visits to Louisville—his negotiations with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana for peace on the borders—his letter published in the Louisville Journal—his embassy to Ohio and Indiana, in the person of Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, proposing mediation between the Northern and Southern belligerents—his own personal mission for the same object, in association with John J. Crittenden—his orders to Maj. Tilghman and the noble mission of Gen. Buckner to Cairo and Columbus—his tassage at the opening of the present called

session of the Legislature—his response to resolutions of inquiry, propounded by the House of Representatives, published in this morning's Yeoman—we shall soon group all these and other proceedings of the Governor into one view, to demonstrate to the candid, the just-minded and the honorable portion of his fellow-citizens, how unworthy are all insinuations, suspicions and accusations, insinuations, or attempting to impeach, the Governor's loyalty, patriotism and fidelity to his State and his constitutional obligations. They who assail him on the grounds assumed by the Journal's correspondent, will break down in the attempt and signally fail in destroying the Governor's title to the confidence and trust of the people of Kentucky. The true sons of Kentucky are a proud, brave, just-minded, true-hearted people, who would scorn to wrong even the devil, and who can by no incitements however plausible, seductive, insidious or inflammatory, sanction upon mere suspicion corroborated by no proof, any impeachment of the honor and fidelity of their Chief Magistrate. Beriah Magoffin is a citizen without fear and without reproach; a patriot without guile, dissimulation or personal selfishness; a statesman whose policy cannot be assailed by open and fair criticism; and a gentleman pure, virtuous, and lofty. Let those who vainly imagine they can shake the popular confidence in such a citizen cease their unworthy efforts. The Governor fears no searching scrutiny conducted fairly, justly, and honorably; and the assaults upon him in a different spirit, will but damage the aggressors themselves.

The dispatches which we publish this morning confirm, in its main features, our article published yesterday on the war programme of the Federal Government. The designs on Virginia; the aid to the Union men of Western Virginia; the intention to operate on the Mississippi river by gun-boats, or floating batteries; the sending of Lane and Montgomery to North-western Texas; and the determination of the Administration to make short work of the rebellion, as disclosed by their informant, are confirmed by telegraph. Events are hastening to a crisis; the beginning of the end will soon be approached; and we shall be enabled to determine how long or how short the war will likely be.—*Col. Eng.*

The war will not be ended in Lincoln's official term, unless he recall his invading armies. The Southern States are not to be subjugated, or compelled to wear a yoke, by all the military forces that can be mustered on the continent. The bigotry which calls the attitude of great States, assumed with unanimity, dignity, and peacefulness, an attitude of "rebellion," is a lamentable condition of intellect.

A RETURN OF BARBARISM.—The Administration of Abraham Lincoln, says the Baltimore Republican, is the blackest page of our country's history. The ruthless destruction of public property, the insane hatred of the South, which marks every act of the Administration, is worthy of the old age of barbarism, when the Northern hordes of Goths were poured upon the shores of France, and desolated that country with fire and sword. The same spirit now animates Lincoln and his followers. They would (if they could) desolate the South, butcher its inhabitants, and give their property to the Vandal hordes that have flocked to the despot's standard. We are told that the Capital is fast being ruined by the parties who have been quartered there by order of Lincoln. The impression is that it will eventually have to be given up to the south, and when that time comes, the Vandals will destroy it, as they did the property at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry.

POSITION OF COL. DONIPHAN.—The present position of Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, late a leading member of the Union party, but better known as a gallant officer in the Mexican war, is thus stated by the Plattsburg Reporter of the 25th inst.

GEN. DONIPHAN'S SPEECH.—Gen. Doniphan made a speech in Liberty on last Tuesday, we are informed by several gentlemen who were present. In this speech Gen. Doniphan said in substance that the secession of this State from the United States Government was inevitable, and was coming on by degrees.

He thought that the State, before passing an ordinance of secession, should be well prepared to defend her borders and herself. He recommended the prompt arming of the State, so that she would be able to maintain her position outside of the Union.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—We understand that, by the order of the Inspector General, the First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, Col. Roger W. Hanson commanding, will be thrown into camp on or about the 20th. This is a most commendable step. This is one of the most complete regiments in the State, is constituted of fine material, and well armed. The discipline of camp life is not all that is needed to make it one of the most efficient bodies in the service.

THE KENTUCKY RECRUITS.—We see by the dispatches, that our Kentucky boys, under Col. Duncan, are fortifying Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. From a note from Adjutant Symmes, we learn that all the men were in good health. They were received with distinguished honor by the Virginians, who welcomed them as worthy sons of the old mother.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloth, cassimere, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

POPULAR DELUSION.—The Lincoln Government and the Northern people have stultified themselves within the last two months on every subject upon which they have acted and about which they have spoken. Lincoln's policy is distinguished from the lowest and most contemptible boobyism only by the skill it shows in the practice of lying, and in the arts of the baser sort of deception. His state papers, particularly his proclamations, are beggarly burlesques on the gravity and dignity of respectable government. And the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to assist the marshals in the execution of their duties in "Dixie's Land," and to see that ten millions of people and seven great States break up their "combinations," disperse, and go quietly to their homes, as they are commanded to do by David Abraham, offered a glorious calotte soldiers of Northern cities to enjoy a trip, and have a good time generally for three months, at the expense of Uncle Sam.

Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

The Instructions to the Surveyor of the Port-Treason.

The effect of the carrying out of the instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Surveyor of this port, as these instructions are construed elsewhere, and according to their apparent meaning, would be so disastrous to the city and the adjacent country, that we have given them a careful re-reading, and devoted an hour to the consideration of the crime of treason, as defined in the Constitution and construed by the courts.

What is treason against the United States? The Constitution says "that it shall consist in levying war against the United States—or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

What is a levying of war, or adhering to the enemy giving them aid and comfort, has received several judicial interpretations. In the case of Burr, Bollman, and Swart-wout, and Fries, it was held, that to "levy war" is to raise, create, make, or carry on war. War can be levied only by the employment of actual force, troops must be embodied, men must be openly raised. Traveling of individuals to a place of rendezvous, separately or together, but not in military form, is not a levying of war.

Such is the legal significance of "levying war."

What is adhering to the enemy, giving aid, &c.?

Where war is levied, all who perform a part, being engaged in the general conspiracy, commit treason. Many years ago a case was tried before Justice Washington, of this sort. A "naturalized citizen" went from on board a British war vessel to the shore for the purpose of procuring provisions. He was acquitted of treason because he did not thereby intend to "aid" the "enemy," being actuated so to do by a promise of release of himself and comrades from the vessel.

In view of this definition of treason by the courts, it is possible that the Administration has determined to regard as traitors, not only those citizens of independent States who are actually in arms against the United States, or giving such aid and comfort to the enemy as would serve as a basis for an indictment by a grand jury, but to punish for treason the whole people of those States, and all who sell, ship to, or carry for any of the citizens of such States any arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies?

This would appear to be the meaning of the instructions of Mr. Secretary Chase; but this construction of the law against treason is so forced that no sort of justice would sustain it. No law would maintain it, and no jury would be influenced by it.

We trust that further explanations from Washington will indicate that it is not intended to interrupt the "regular" and ordinary commerce of the port; that provisions may as heretofore be shipped South, in the usual channels of business; that there is no authority to "seize and detain," unless the shipments are for "military combinations" in the South; that shipments in good faith to planters, merchants and others, may still be made.

We hope that this will be the case, for as palpable have been the usurpations of the Administration, and as open as its violations of laws which each member of it has solemnly sworn to execute, we can not believe that it will venture to so grossly violate the feelings of the people of a State which at most has occupied a neutral position in this war waged against her institutions and rights equally with those of her Southern sisters, and strike a death blow at her interests, by invading her soil under circumstances which would admit of no justification or palliation.

Lou. Courier, 11th.

We publish below a copy of the circular issued from the Treasury Department, at Washington, to the Surveyor of Customs in the different cities throughout the country. The circular received by W. N. Haldeman is substantially the same, we believe, except it is directed to him, as the Surveyor of Louisville, instead of Cincinnati:

Circular to Collectors, Surveyors, and other officers of the Customs on the Northern waters of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 2d, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, under blockade, and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade, since which proclamation this Department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open insurrection against the constitutional authorities of the United States.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels, departing from your port with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and if any such manifest be found to embrace any article of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats and other water craft without manifest, and of railroad cars and other vehicles arriving at or leaving your port, laden with merchandise, and ascertain the destination which they have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions, you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States; and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will therefore use your utmost vigilance and endeavors to prevent the prohibited shipments, and to detect and bring to punishment all who in any way concerned in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described.

You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port.

You will report forthwith whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary, in your judgment, to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this Department from time to time your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Union Democracy of Mason and Lewis counties have presented Martin P. Marshall, Esq., of Mason, as their candidate for the State Senate.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Yeoman.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, May 10.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating that he has seized the famous steam-gunn, built by Winans of Baltimore, who attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians.

Secretary Cameron sends the compliment of the Government to Gen. Butler, and commands him to seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels.

Orders will be issued to arrest Winans who, if he is caught, will be treated summarily. He is the same man who gave \$500,000 to aid the secessionists in their work of treason.

Orders from the War Department for the rigorous treatment of all traitors, have been transmitted to every officer in commission. Messages have been passing constantly between the Government and Cairo. Trouble is anticipated there every night. Messengers have been dispatched to-day to Cairo, and other points, regarding the concentration of a large body of Western troops at that point.

The President is receiving daily hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland. A brigade from each of the three States will soon be in the field. There is much anxiety about the result of the great Union meeting at Wheeling on Monday next. We have assurances here that they will memorialize the Government for protection from the rebels, and put 5,000 men in the field for the Union. The Government is in constant receipt of offers to arm and carry on private expeditions against the seceded States. None of them will be accepted.

The Government does not propose to follow the piratical example of Jeff Davis. Secretary Cameron has received already proffers of 30,000 men—20,000 more than called for.

There is a great rush of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war. Government scouts discovered, this morning about 1 o'clock, a body of about 600 men, leaving Alexandria in the direction of Culpepper. They had several wagons loaded under guard, supposed to contain provisions for the State troops at Culpepper.

Advices from Frederick state that four or five companies, numbering about 300 secessionists passed through that place last night, and took upper there, en route for Virginia, from Baltimore. They were a squall set.

1,800 Ohio troops encamped at Lancaster, Pa., are on their way here, and other regiments from Pennsylvania are also moving towards the Federal Capital. Col. Baker's California regiment has been accepted.

There is to be a concentration of troops at Fort Powhatan, on the James river, and at City Point, on York river.

Major Anderson left for the North this morning.

The President has issued a proclamation, setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and it is deemed proper that all needful means should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties.

The President directs the commanders of the public forces on the Florida coast to permit no persons to exercise any civil authority upon the Islands of Key West, Tortugas, or Santa Fe, which may be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Transportation vessels passing up and down the Potomac are armed with heavy guns, shotted and primed, instructed to fire at the first sign of hostile demonstrations.

The war steamer Navasota came up the river last night. She reports no batteries as yet erected on the right bank. Alexandria is reported to be occupied by 1,000 rebels.

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Cabinet has decided to sustain the Union men in Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, with a prompt and efficient force.

It appears that the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 7th, appropriated \$500,000 for arming the State.

Passengers from Montgomery state that Jeff Davis's reception at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

A battalion of Louisiana troops left Richmond on the 8th, on secret service.

Several prominent New Yorkers at Washington have raised \$150,000 to purchase arms for the Western Virginia Unionists, and more money yet to come.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 11.

Many conflicting rumors prevail relative to the cause of the firing on the crowd of speculators at Camp Jackson last evening. Some say that rocks, bricks, and other missiles were hurled at the volunteers, smashing muskets, breaking limbs, and otherwise wounding them; while others assert the contrary. An eyewitness who stood a few feet behind the troops that fired, states positively that no rocks were thrown, and no pistols fired by the crowd.

That the only provocation given was abusive epithets launched at the Germans in the ranks. It is known, however, that after the firing commenced, shots were fired by parties in the crowd, wounding several soldiers. It is understood that a thorough investigation of the matter has been ordered by Capt. Lyon, when the truth will be known. Several of the troops are already under arrest. It is difficult to learn the names of the killed, in consequence of their speedy removal by friends; but a full list will be obtained to-day.

The troops engaged in the capture of Camp Jackson were the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of United States volunteers, under Cols. Blair, Boernstein, Sigel, and Shultze, and the 3d and 4th regiments U. S. Reserve Corps, formerly the Home Guard, under Cols. McNeal and Brown. Capt. Lyon was seriously, but not dangerously, kicked by a horse in the camp grounds. The United States troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson, with all its equipment, tents, provisions, &c.

The Pacific and North Missouri railroad depots are occupied by volunteers.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 11.

By an arrival from Old Point Comfort, we learn that that post is now fully prepared to resist any attack. The Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello, and the Yankee, are off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade. The steamer Yankee pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York river, but after proceeding a short distance was fired upon from a concealed battery, and compelled to return. A number of Government steamers are concentrating upon the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of 1,100 men, and 80 caudets of the same State, had just arrived and encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk. The Virginians now have five batteries in Norfolk harbor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Col. Anderson and Mrs. Lincoln and son, arrived here last night. The former is to be officially received in Independence Hall this afternoon. He will be escorted there by the military.

From Boston.

Boston, May 11.

An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochituate water from the city, by breaking open the main conduit, near Newton Lower Falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong.

The Tribune's Washington correspondence says the people of Tennessee are to vote on the question of secession in July. The struggle promises to be close and desperate, and may end in bloodshed between the traitors and loyal men. Col. Campbell will be the Union candidate for Governor, and will take the field against the secessionists.

Insurrection.

Rising Sun, Ia., May 11.

The reported insurrection in Owen and Gallatin counties originated as follows: An old lady met two negroes with guns, became frightened, and told her minister that the negroes were rising. The minister at once mounted his horse and spread the alarm. There was intense excitement in Boone county, opposite this place, last night. The military were under arms all night waiting for the signal gun to cross to their assistance.

SANDY HOOK, May 11.

The Great Eastern has arrived with three days later news to May 1st.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 10.

A letter has been received from an officer at Harper's Ferry, saying that the troops there are provided with inferior arms and are badly provisioned. He thinks their chance of success in a conflict with the Federal troops is very bad, and thinks an attack by any thing like an adequate force would prove successful. The writer is an officer of skill and twenty years' service.

A confident expectation prevails in high circles that a battle will be fought between Richmond and Washington in ten days.

HARRISBURG, May 10.

Troops from New York will hereafter pass through this place, arriving by the East Jersey Road and going to Baltimore over the Northern Central Railroad. The cars reach Washington quicker and cheaper than by the Annapolis route.

Application has been made by private parties of the Eastern States to Governor Curtin to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania. They met with an unconditional refusal, and great satisfaction is expressed here at the Governor's decision. Their applications were to arouse the slaves of the Southern States to rebellion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will be sub-divided into several military departments called the Department of Ohio, Gen. McClellan, of Ohio, is assigned to the command.

The President has issued an order to all army officers except those who entered the office since the 1st of April, that they shall take and subscribe a new oath of allegiance. At least 300,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the government.

A large train of cars arrived this morning with troops, who passed uninterruptedly through Baltimore.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

A steam-gun and three men were captured while going to Harper's Ferry. One of the men was Dickinson, the inventor. They were sent to Annapolis.

A special correspondent at Fredericksburg says the Western train was stopped ten miles west of Fredericksburg by the commander of the Virginia troops at that place, and subjected to examination. This will be done to all westward trains.

The Virginians number 400, and are strongly posted.

A train of western cars, with a lot of horses and one hundred bees, bound for Baltimore, were captured at Harper's Ferry.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 10.

The secret session of Congress passed an act to raise additional forces to serve during the war, which authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to place of enlistment.

Another act made public authorizes the Postmaster-General to issue a proclamation on any day he may select, taking entire charge of postal matters of the Confederate States.

Reliable information has been received in official circles that more States will be in the Confederacy early in June.

Chingun is here from North Carolina. Favorable advices have been received from Kentucky and Missouri.

Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, left last night fully convinced of the permanency and military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

The Nashville Patriot, perhaps the ablest organ of the late Union party in the State, gives its views of the present position of affairs as follows:

We are induced to believe that there are a few well-meaning persons in this State who honestly believe that the Union still exists, and are eager for its perpetration. They seem to think that the Union is wholly disconnected from the Administration at Washington, and from the war. They argue that though the Chicago platform, and the official power which seems to force it at the point of the bayonet upon us, is unacceptable, it is our duty to stay in the Union, which is violated in every essential respect by acts already committed, in the hope that we may be able to expel that Administration from power at the end of four years. These persons should know that the North is already united to a man against us; that the political party issues of the past can not possibly be the issues of the future; that submission at present is submission for all time; and that yielding to one violation of the Constitution is yielding to its total violation. With the whole North in one compact body against the South, what, we would inquire, can we expect from that quarter?

Nothing but indefinite aggression, to submit to which would be unspeakably disgraceful and cowardly. What man can you elect President hereafter who will not carry out the same system of aggression upon your rights? What hope have you that you will continue inequality and degradation for your present? Who has given assurance that any right will hereafter be accorded to you save such as will suit a tyrannical majority, composed of those hostile to your institutions, your interest, and your liberty? We ask you to ponder these questions.

We are further induced to believe that there are a few other men in the State, who, doubting the ability of the South to sustain itself against the North, or who are ignorant of the bearings of the struggle, or unfriendly to the institution of slavery, are willing to hang on to "the Union," though it has ceased to exist. With such men argument is unnecessary. They are traitors to themselves and to their country; and so soon as the State formally declares its independence, which we trust will be very soon, they will assume the attitude of Tories. And, since they will profess to be law-abiding men, there should be a law enacted for their special benefit. They are men whose heads are in the North, their bodies in the South; and their necks should be stretched to make up the difference.

Richmond Whig.

Daniel S. Dickinson.
Daniel S. Dickinson has come out in a card, trying to explain away his diabolical declaration that he "would, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth." On reflection, he has become ashamed of this atrocious language, so utterly incompatible with his recent profession of devotion to Southern rights, and seeks to soften its harshness, but fails to change its meaning. He now says: "I said I was for supporting the Constitution in its true spirit, and for preserving the Union; in its true spirit, and for preserving the Union; for upholding the Government in the rightful exercise of all lawful authority, regardless of consequences, and at any cost."

Exactly so! He would crush and subjugate the South, regardless of consequences, and at the cost of the annihilation of the Southern people. We now understand Mr. Dickinson. So long as the South ministered to his personal vanity and ambition, and the aggrandizement and power of his section, he was her very dear friend; but the moment she ceases to be tributary to him and his, he declares himself her most ruthless and vindictive enemy, ready to visit upon her the horrors of a merciless war, "regardless of consequences." Hereafter, the name of this political renegade will be as infamous in the South, as it has been, heretofore, honorable and honored.

Memphis Avalanche.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES II. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Feb 16 w&tw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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